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CERTIFICATION

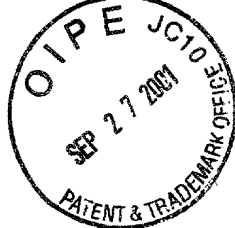
I certify that I am fluent in German and in English, that I have translated professionally for thirty years, that I have certification both from the American Translators Association and from the Translators Guild, and that the attached

Patent Specification "**A Method and a Data Telegram for the Transmission of Data**"

is an accurate and complete translation of the original German document, to the best of my ability and knowledge.

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bcr153

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- Patent Application -

A Method and a Data Telegram for the Transmission of Data

bcr153

Description

A Method and a Data Telegram for the Transmission of Data

The invention relates to a method for the transmission of data in a network by means of data telegrams as well as to a data telegram for transmitting data in a network.

In networks which link data sources, data sinks, and transceivers, data are transmitted by means of data telegrams which are formatted in accordance with standards or protocols, e.g. in frames and blocks of various lengths. However, data which do not correspond to the standard of a network cannot be transmitted in this network by means of data telegrams. For example, the MOST standard defines the format for data telegrams by means of which data are transmitted in a multimedia system designed in accordance with the MOST standard. MOST multimedia systems have been developed for use in motor vehicles. The abbreviation MOST stands for Media Oriented Systems Transport or Media Oriented Synchronous Transfer.

Due to the different standards and protocols for data telegrams, e.g., in an MOST multimedia system of a motor vehicle, data cannot be transmitted by means of data telegrams which are formatted according to the transmission control protocol - abbreviated TCP - or according to the Internet protocol - abbreviated IP - which are prescribed for the Internet.

It is therefore the object of the invention to design a method for transmitting data in a network by means of data telegrams and to design a data telegram for transmitting data in a network, in such a way that data can be transmitted in this network by means of data telegrams which do not correspond to the standard of this network.

In terms of method, this object is achieved by the characteristics of Claim 1, in that a defined place in the header section of a data telegram contains standard

information which specifies that the remaining section of the data telegram is formatted according to a prescribable standard, and also specifies this standard, and that the prescribable standard is defined in the network.

A data telegram achieves this object with the characteristics specified in Claim 2, in that a defined place (4) in the header section (A) of the data telegram contains standard information which specifies that the remaining section (B, C) of the data telegram is formatted according to a prescribable standard, and also specifies this standard.

According to the invention, a defined place in the header section of the data telegram contains standard information which specifies that the remaining part of the data telegram is formatted in accordance with a prescribable standard, and which specifies this standard. From this standard information, the devices linked in the network - e.g. data sources, data sinks, and transceivers - will therefore recognize the standard according to which the received data telegram is formatted, and will therefore be able to receive, transmit, and analyze data telegrams with a standard extraneous to this network.

The header section of the data telegram can be formatted according to the standard of the network or according to another standard.

The inventive method and the inventive data telegram thus make it possible, for example, in an MOST multimedia system installed in a motor vehicle, to use not only MOST telegrams but also data telegrams formatted in accordance with a different standard, such as e.g. the Internet protocols TCP and IP. The invention thus makes it possible for an MOST network to communicate with the Internet without this requiring great technical complexity. An MOST multimedia system in which the inventive method is implemented and in which data can be transmitted in accordance with the inventive data telegram consequently is not limited to the use of MOST telegrams for data transmission, but is compatible with other data telegrams.

The invention will now be described and elucidated in terms of the figures.

Figure 1 shows a first embodiment,

Figure 2 shows a second embodiment,

Figure 3 shows a third embodiment,

Figure 4 shows a fourth embodiment of an inventive data telegram, and

Figure 5 shows an MOST telegram.

Figure 5 shows the format of an MOST telegram. The header section A of the MOST telegram is composed of five bytes 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4. The first byte 0 specifies the function block identification, the second byte 1 specifies the state identification, the third and fourth bytes 2 and 3 specify the function identification, and the fifth byte 4 specifies the telegram identification and the telegram length. The transmitted data follow the fifth byte 4.

Figure 1 shows a first embodiment of an inventive data telegram. This is a data telegram, whose header section A corresponds to the MOST protocol or standard. The first four bytes 0, 1, 2, and 3 are reserved for control signals. The fifth byte 4 contains the special standard information. In the first embodiment, this specifies that the remaining part of the data telegram is formatted in accordance with the TCP/IP protocol. The remaining part following the header section A is divided into two sections B and C. Section B contains the data belonging to the TCP/IP header, while section C contains the transmitted data.

Figure 2 shows a second embodiment of an inventive data telegram, whose header section A corresponds to the MOST protocol. As in the preceding embodiment, the fifth byte 4 contains the standard information. Section B contains data belonging to an IPX header; the following section C contains the transmitted data in the IPX format.

Figure 3 shows a third embodiment of an inventive data telegram, whose header section A likewise corresponds to the MOST protocol. The fifth byte 4 contains the standard information. Section B again contains data of the TCP/IP header. The following section C contains the transmitted data.

Figure 4 shows a fourth embodiment of an inventive data telegram, whose header section A likewise corresponds to the MOST protocol. The fifth byte 4 contains the standard information. Section B is reserved for data of the IPX header, while section C contains the transmitted data.

The difference between the first embodiment and the third embodiment as well as the second and the fourth embodiment is that a value is associated with byte 0 in the third and fourth embodiment.

However, the inventive method and the inventive data telegram are in no way limited to application in an MOST network. They can be used universally in networks of arbitrary structure and arbitrary standards.

FIG. 4

Figure 1

Byte

Name; Available for other control purposes; Tel Id; Available; TCP/IP header;
TCP/IP data

Value

Figure 2

Byte

Name; Available for other control purposes; Tel Id; Available; IPX header; IPX
data

Value

Figure 3

Byte

Name; Format; Available for other control purposes; Tel Id; Available; TCP/IP
header; TCP/IP data

Value

Figure 4

Byte

Name; Format; Available for other control purposes; Tel Id; Available; IPX
header; IPX data

Value

Figure 5

Byte

Name; F block Id; Inst Id; Fun. Id; OP; Tel Id, Tel Len; Data

List of Reference Symbols

A Header section

B Section

C Section

0 First byte

1 Second byte

2 Third byte

3 Fourth byte

4 Fifth byte